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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 4TH, 1910.

The threatened "corner" in cotton has become more imminent within the past few days, and the declaration of Mr. PARTEN, the "cotton king," that the mills would have to accede to his terms and pay his price in August or September, or else close down, promises to be fulfilled. In this instance, nature has apparently delivered the people into the hands of the gamblers in cotton. Severe snowstorms have swept across the cotton belt, and practically half of the crop has been destroyed, while the scarcity of seed will prevent replanting on an extensive scale. In recent newspaper accounts it was suggested that Mr. PARTEN was somewhat subdued on returning to the United States after his unsatisfactory visit to England, but evidently the wish was father to the thought, as telegraphic advices have reported activity on the part of the "cotton king." Anticipating a short crop he and other brokers have been buying largely in the hope of creating a "corner," and whatever prospects they had a few weeks ago of realising this object have been enhanced through the recent partial destruction of the crop. Everything seems to be playing into their hands.

The outlook is far from pleasant to spinners and their operatives, and the protests which have been made in cotton centres against the attempted "corner" must awaken no little sympathy. Lancashire is likely to suffer, and already the situation, revealing tension between employers and employed, has given cause for rather gloomy fore-

bodings. The misery and suffering attendant on an industrial dispute which involves hundreds of thousands of people are too well known to call for mention, and it is to be hoped that recollections of the unhappy past will induce them to act with caution and moderation, especially at a time when they must realise the difficulties of manufacturers, who on the one hand, have to contend against prospective extortionate prices for the raw material, and, on the other hand, have to meet wage demands which admit of no reduction in view of altered conditions. Should an open rupture ensue, either in the form of a strike or a lockout, the evils of the situation will be needlessly aggravated, and the ruinous state of affairs brought about in the cotton country will re-enact most injuriously on the trade of the country. An occasion like the present usually calls forth vigorously expressed opinion as to the advisability of restraining speculation in staple products, and it is interesting to note that a committee of Congress has been considering the details of an "anti-option" bill intended to prevent speculation in the future prices of staple agricultural products. The committee, according to latest reports from the United States, was disposed to eliminate from the bill reference to any product but cotton on the ground that there is little or no pressure for such legislation from any class of producers except cotton growers. And it would be quite as well, probable better, to eliminate all reference to cotton also. It is a feature of the paternal form of government which is developing in the leading countries that it presumes to settle details of ordinary life and conduct. For instance, gambling is made illegal. Some excuse is found for this, inasmuch as it protects certain misguided people against themselves, but at the same time it is nothing less than a serious interference with the liberty of the subject. As we all know, there are multitudes of men so constituted that they must gamble, and no power on earth can preserve them. They will gamble in spite of all restrictions. The speculators come under the same category. Attempts to prevent speculation can only have partial results. As a San Francisco journal cogently remarks, "for the great majority of men speculation on the exchanges is utter folly. They are morally sure to lose their money to the few who are able and better informed." That is true. Yet people will clamour for legislation to prevent speculation. A little reflection, however, will show that while it may be possible to hamper speculation, and prevent it being carried on openly in exchanges, legislation will not put an end to speculation. It will only make its transactions secret or transfer them to some other place. "To close the New York Cotton Exchange would," says the newspaper to which reference has been made, "probably result merely in transferring it to Montreal. The only beneficiaries would be the telegraph and telephone companies. Transactions in 'futures' would go on just the same." In conclusion, it may be questioned whether speculation has any important effect on the prices of commodities, except temporarily by occasional "corners." These are happily brought about very rarely, and their accomplishment is attended each year with greater difficulties, so that they should be regarded as abnormal conditions which do not call for any legislation. The present crisis has been reached not as the result of speculation, but because consumption has passed the present power of production of the proved cotton area. Manufacturers and buyers do not like it, but they have to bow to the inevitable and recognise the operation of the law of supply and demand.

The Minotaur left yesterday for the North.

St. George's Day was celebrated at Penang by a ball.

Bishop Brent, of the Philippines, is at present in Hongkong.

Major-General B. G. Broadwood, Commanding H. M. S. Forces in South China, is making a brief visit to Japan.

Shanghai papers comment on the general unrest in China, which is ascribed to the scarcity of rice.

The Japanese authorities will, it is stated, shortly dislodge a number of gendarmerie to Korea, as there are indications of an uprising in various parts of the peninsula.

The Changsha riots are attributed by the *Peking Daily News* to economic causes, to the dearness of rice, and not to any local rebellion of anti-foreignism.

Mr. Mooney, the secretary of the Hongkong Hotel Company, was fined \$5 by Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday for assaulting a servant in the employ of the Gas Co. Mr. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the complainant.

The English mail of the 2nd April was delivered in London on the 2nd inst.

The total output of the Chinese En graving and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 16th April amounted to 25,458.78 tons and the sales during the period to 30,177.96 tons.

A Chinese boy, twelve years of age, was sentenced by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday to receive ten strokes of the birch for stealing a serviette ring and a serviette case from a house in Macdonald Road.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was prosecuted by Mr. Rose for plucking a live sparrow in Hollywood Road on Monday. His Worship imposed a fine of \$4.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Affiliated Hospitals beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:

D. W. Cradock ... \$10

A new bank, formed by the aid of capital obtained from the Straits Chinese, is says the *Politique Indo-Chinese*, shortly to be opened at Hongkong. Agencies will afterwards be established in the Malay States and at Bangkok.

The services at St. John's Cathedral tomorrow (Ascension Day) will be as follows:— 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Matins, and address by the Archdeacon of Hongkong, 12 noon, Holy Communion; 4.30 p.m., evensong.

Yesterday the American Consulate-General at Hongkong received the following typhoon warning from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m.—Manila, May 3, 1910, 9 a.m.—Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Polow Islands, moving W. N. W.

During the past fortnight over 200 deportees from Singapore, the Netherlands Indies and other ports have arrived in the Colony. All have been placed in the Vagrants' Depot at Tsingtao, and will be forwarded on to China as opportunity offers.

Among the passengers who arrived from Australia by the *Prinz Waldeimar* on Monday was Mr. Randolph Bedford, one of the brightest writers on the staff of the *Sydney Bulletin*. Mr. Bedford is principally noted for his stirring and interesting stories of life in the South Seas.

H. H. the Rajah of Sarawak is said to ascribe the prosperity of his dominions very largely to the policy, laid down by his distinguished predecessor and followed by himself, of excluding lawyers from the courts and preventing missionaries from attempting proselytising work among the Mahomedans.

T. M. the Emperor and Empress of Korea, accompanied by the Ministers of State and other high officials, are expected to proceed to the Imperial farm outside the East Gate of the city of Seoul about the middle of this month and conduct the ceremony of tillage for the encouragement of agriculture among the Korean people.

The body of Bishop Perez, who was drowned recently in the Yangtze through the collision of the junk in which he and two companions, Padres Benito Gonzales and Augustin de la Paz, were travelling, with H.M.S. *Theseus*, has been recovered, as also the bodies of the two ill-fated priests who accompanied him. The bodies have been taken to Hankow for interment.

While on steam trial just outside the harbour on Monday afternoon the torpedo boat destroyer *Fame* had the misfortune to smash one of her engines. At the time the mishap occurred the *Fame* was travelling at full speed, and, without any warning, the engine came to utter grief. A stoker who happened to be close at hand was scalded about the feet and legs, but beyond this no one was hurt. An inquiry will be held shortly.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir Robert Edward Beddoe, K.C.M.G., Acting Inspector-General of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, Peking, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the Insignia of Commander of the First Class of the Royal Order of the Polar Star, conferred upon him by his Majesty the King of Sweden, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

Extensive larcenies of sleepers, rails, plates and other articles have been occurring on the railway of late, and detectives were set to work to endeavour to discover the culprits. Most of the stolen property has been found concealed along the line, and a number of arrests are expected to follow. Two railway watchmen, who were found asleep on duty, were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, convicted, and fined \$5 apiece.

A ghastly story is reported from Tsinling, Echizen province, where a boy is said to have been eaten by wild dogs. According to the report, the boy in question went out to play with three companions one evening, but failed to return. A search was instituted by his relatives, but nothing was seen of him until the next day, when they found one of his get in a mountain pass not far from a temple. Later the search party saw three wild dogs fighting over some object. On driving the dogs away they were horrified to see that the object was a human skeleton. From some threads of flesh and clothing remaining they identified the skeleton as the remains of the lost boy. The gruesome find was at once brought to the house of the unfortunate boy's parents. The police were communicated with and lost no time in hunting for the dogs. Eventually they shot one, but the others had not been caught when the report left.

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As is usually the case, says the *Shanghai Times*, many Hongkong residents pay us a visit at this season of the year, primarily on account of the Spring races, and many well-known faces from the southern Colony are now to be seen about the settlements. Among those whom we are glad to welcome are Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. F. B. Deacon, J. Johnston, Ellis Kadore and F. Maillard, all of whom arrived by the *Tenyo Maru*.

The 9.30 night gun, which has for generations been the signal for the commencement of entertainments in Calcutta, is now a thing of the past. What memory it is associated with in all parts of India! Many people have enquired why the night "gun-fire" has been discontinued. Curious as it may seem, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, our Finance Minister, is held to be responsible for this, as it has been estimated that the cost to the Indian exchequer of the night-guns in cantonments annually amounts to Rs. 40,000. And as economy is the order of the day, a saving of Rs. 40,000 a year has been effected by the discontinuance of the 9.30 p.m. gun.

That two countries, Great Britain and the French East Indies, should sell more goods in the Philippines than the United States does, despite the fact that American products are admitted free of duty, is a condition, says a San Francisco paper, which can be explained only by the failure of American exporters to appreciate the value of the Philippine market. A similar apathy with regard to South America has allowed several European nations to do much more trade there than we do. Of course, our lack of a merchant marine has much to do with the case. The Philippines import annually about \$28,000,000 worth of goods and most of this ought to come from this country.

THE SHANGHAI EXTRADITION CASE.

Li Yu Miao, ex-comprador of the Japanese steamer *Buian Maru*, again appeared before Mr. E. B. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when Mr. H. L. Denney, senr., from the office of the Crown Solicitor, applied for his surrender to the Chinese Authorities at Shanghai. Mr. Anderson from Shanghai appeared to instruct Mr. Denney, and Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell) represented the defendant.

Mr. Denney informed the Court that the defendant had been for some time a comprador on the *Buian Maru*, which steamer traded between Shanghai and took them as far as Foochow on the steamer. The two children to whom the charge was confined were boys, but it would be necessary in the course of the case to show that actually seven children had been taken away on board this steamer, and if the evidence to be adduced was correct, the speaker did not think His Worship would have any doubt that the defendant kidnapped seven children from Shanghai. There were in this case certain questions which might be raised, and which made it necessary for Mr. Denney to call at Shanghai on the opposite side of the river to the settlement, and left early on the morning of the 15th. The charge against the comprador was that he kidnapped two children at Shanghai and took them as far as Foochow on the steamer. 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SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, May 3rd.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD.

The Wing Man Co. sued the Fu Wing firm to recover \$30.93 for goods sold and delivered, and there was a counter-claim for \$100, for the return of money paid to the defendants as a deposit.

Mr. Christopher Wilson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Locker & Deacon).

Mr. Wilson informed the Court that the plaintiffs had made arrangements with the defendant for the supplying of a quantity of fir twigs.

His Lordship—You actually paid \$100 in hard cash?

Mr. Wilson—Yes.

His Lordship (to Mr. Shenton)—Do you admit the claim?

Mr. Shenton—We admit the amount was paid, but on account of a previous existing debt.

After hearing the evidence, his Lordship entered judgment for the defendants on the claim and counter-claim with costs.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE AT MACAO.

MACAO, 2nd May.

The closing of another Chinese bank in this city is reported. On Friday morning the Chinese bank "Hui-Tong" did not open its doors, and on notice being given to the authorities the premises were found deserted. The bank's customers included a number of Portuguese.

FOOCHOW BRIDGE.

A TRUE STORY.

Mrs. Z. "I make it hearts."

Fair opponent. "I double hearts."

Mrs. Z. "I re-double."

Fair opponent. "I re-double again."

Mrs. Z. (amazed) "I re-double again, too."

Fair opponent. "And I once more."

Mrs. Z. "Content."

(Fair O's partner leads a heart and Fair O. drops a spade.) Fair O's partner: "Having none, partner!! Fair O. (triumphant): "I had chicanery; that's why I went on doubling!"

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council is called for Thursday. The Orders of the day are:

First reading of a Bill entitled, An Ordinance to amend the Squatters' Ordinance, 1880.

Second reading of the Bill entitled, An Ordinance and amend the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1908.

Second reading of the Bill entitled, An Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899.

Second reading of the Bill entitled, An Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1905.

Second reading of the Bill entitled, An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1909.

Second reading of the Bill entitled, An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates' Ordinance, 1900.

Second reading of the Bill entitled, An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1902.

ROMANTIC LOVE SCENE IN COURT.

Paris, April 6.

A most romantic scene took place in a Parisian Court to-day at the end of a trial for attempted murder.

Marcel Rocheois, a former sergeant, appeared on a charge of firing his revolver at Germane Hubert, and wounding her in the head. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, declared that for a long time he had been endeavouring without success to win the affections of Mlle. Hubert, whom he loved more than life.

When one day he saw her on the arm of a rival he resolved to shoot her and then commit suicide. He was arrested before he could complete his purpose, and he now assumed the magistrate that he was ready to meet his death on the guillotine.

The unhappy suitor was sentenced instead to eight months imprisonment, and was leaving the dock when Mlle. Hubert rushed forward with clasped hands and implored the magistrate to pardon Marcel. She said that she had never cared for the man before, but from the moment that he had shot her she had fallen hopelessly in love with him, and was ready to marry him at once.

The girl's appeal was granted, and the two happy lovers left the court arm in arm.

SIR S. DAVID AND THE OPIUM SALE.

The Hon. Sir Sassoon David has, says an Indian paper, raised a loud whoop of triumph over the results of last Tuesday's opinion, and it is very easy to appreciate his feelings in the matter. The sale of 3,300 chests realised on an average Rs. 3,225 against the Government estimate of Rs. 1,750. This means a surplus of sixty-eight lakhs fifty odd thousand rupees for one month's sale.

At this rate, he exclaims, the Government will realise a surplus of over eight crores of rupees on the year. Surely such a result must be very pleasing to one who was a hot opponent of the need of fresh taxation at all this year! And we certainly wish to say nothing that will detract from his legitimate triumph in any way. Nevertheless there are, we think, certain considerations that may be mentioned to check a too indiscriminate sense of triumph. In the first place, Sir Sassoon is in the somewhat unfortunate position of a prophet to whom fulfilment has come too bountifully. He cannot turn round to the Government and say that he foretold exactly what was going to take place while they did not.

For as a matter of fact he was hardly less "out of it" than they. In his speech in Council he put forward the figure of the next sale as at least Rs. 2,000, but said nothing at all to indicate that the price would be not two thousand rupees but actually nearly double that figure. He is in the unhappy position of the prophet who tells his fellow-villagers that there will be a shower to-morrow and the village wakes up next morning to find themselves washed away by the biggest flood within memory!

ACROSS CHINA AND TURKESTAN.

(FROM THE "TIMES" PEKING CORRESPONDENT)

Lanchau, February 24th.

On January 31st I left Sianfu, the capital of Shensi province, and in 18 marches I was in Lanchau. No incident marked the journey; there is little on the way to interest the traveller.

Kansu is the poorest of all the provinces of China and the most inaccessible by reason of its defective communications. Destroyed by the Mahomedan insurrection in the years from 1861 to 1878, it has never recovered from the ravages to which it was then subjected. The ruins everywhere impress the traveller with a sense of the horrors of insurrection in China.

Insurrection means extermination of the vanquished—no quarter to old or young, to man or woman. Loss of life during the great insurrection amounted to millions, and even in the short insurrection of 1895 the despatch of life was appalling. The province now needs re-peopling, and in the absence of communications the work is difficult. It is a treeless province. There has been universal destruction of timber.

Even the fine avenue of willows and poplars planted by Tsao Tsung-tang between the two capital cities is fast disappearing. Deforestation is profoundly affecting the climate. When rain falls it falls with such violence that it scars the face of the country, which is everywhere covered with soft *loess* of varying thickness, with no vegetation to bind the soil together.

FROM SIANFU TO LANCHAU.

The road between the capitals is 450 miles in length. Its highest point is 3,700 ft., in the difficult pass of the Liu Pan Shan. Transport charges are excessive. For example, the currency is silver in lump or Chinese cash. One dollar's worth of cash weighs 6 lb. On 16 oz. worth of cash freight amounts to 60. Yet engineers say that a railway could be built between the two points without great difficulty. It is the most essential railway in China if China is to develop her western territory. Along the road the people are very friendly. Their villages are mostly of mud, all the better buildings having been destroyed either by the Mahomedans or by the Imperialists. Many are cave dwellers, and the hills are often honeycombed. Everything about them indicates poverty.

At only one village had I any difficulty. We were marching late in the dark, and I had sent my grooms on ahead to find me an inn, as he had often done before. He entered the village, and finding the large inn door closed, he called out to the people to open it. But his Peking speech is not easily understood in Kansu, and no one answered him. Then he knocked, and to his dismay the iron door fell down. Immediately there was a row. The innkeeper and his voracious spouse shouted out their wrongs. Every one came into the street to hear; the whole village was roused. When I arrived it seemed like a demonstration in my honour. As is the custom, a dozen people together told me what had happened. I soon satisfied every one by first examining the damage and then paying compensation in full. I paid one hundred cash (rather more than two pence), and my generosity was approved. The structure thus damaged reminded one of the Jerry-built houses familiar to students in Edinburgh, where it is on record that a lodger once complained to his landlord that the ceiling in his room had fallen down. "But how do you account for that?" asked the landlord. "Somebody in the next flat smacked," replied the landlady. "Good Heavens!" said the landlord with some heat; "you people think that because you pay 25s. a month rent you can carry on as though you lived in a Roman citadel."

In the north-west corner of the city is the old Mahomedan quarter. It is an enclosure of large size, in the centre of which Tsao Tsung-tang erected the Examination Hall and building.

By the present progressive Taotai Peng Ying-chia these have now been turned into a hive of activity. Here are the mining and agricultural schools, the former with a well-equipped laboratory under a Belgian chemist and metallurgist, the latter under Chinese experts who have a large area of garden in which to experiment. There are 200 students in all, and they receive an excellent training. With his mining class of 40 students, all of whom have been taught French by Pere van Dijk, the Belgian professor is shortly leaving for the copper mines, three days distant, which are now being opened and developed for the Chinese with modern machinery by Belgian engineers.

In the same quarter are the soap and candle works and the various industries founded by the energetic Taotai, where Chinese are making foreign chairs and tables, carpets, satin, silk, and gauze, cotton clothes, and lacquer work.

There is a small tannery producing excellent leather, made on the spot into bags and foreign boots and chair coverings. Glassblowing is taught by Chinese, who have themselves

been taught by Japanese. In all some 350 boys and men are employed. Technical instruction is given to a number of natives of this province, who, it is hoped, will extend instruction inland.

The work is of great difficulty.

THE YELLOW RIVER.

To the same Taotai is due the improvement in the roads of the city. Good macadamised roads made under German supervision extend from the Viceroy's yamen to the south-east and west gates of the city. To him also is due the building of the bridge across the Yellow River, a work of great practical utility much appreciated by the people. The bridge is 710 ft. in length in five spans. Designed by an English engineer in the employ of the German firm who had secured the contract, it was constructed by the American Bridge Company of New York and erected by an American engineer born in China, assisted by a foreman who had been trained in similar work on the northern railways. It was opened last year. A curious circumstance noted by the superintendents was that a few days before the opening of the new bridge the old pontoon bridge in whose place it was being constructed was swept away by the current, which here in confined banks rushes past the city with great velocity.

The bridge cost approximately £25,000 (165,000 taels). Charges for transporting the material from the nearest railway to Lanchau came to an equal amount. The entire cost was defrayed from the estate of the notorious Tung Fu-hsiang, the "Boxer" General, who left on his death two years ago 400,000 taels in the Provincial Treasury. "By the consent of the relatives" as the euphemism terms it, the money has been devoted to works of public utility. In his estate were also a large number (said to be 12,000, but Chinese figures are very untrustworthy) modern mortars and Maxim machine guns, which are now stored in the arsenals inside the city. The troops themselves, though belonging to the regular modern army under the command of War of War are armed actually with single shot 1888 Mausers.

At present the river is icebound and can be crossed by the heaviest carts. In the spring the first steamer is to be placed on the upper Yellow River. Constructed by the Belgian firm Cockrill, it is now in Tientsin. It will be taken in sections to Kuoi Hua Ch'eng, west of Kalgan, and at the river port near by will be put together and launched on the river. It is a small river steamer or launch of 12-knot speed, and is expected to make the up-river voyage to Lanchau in 13 days and the down-river voyage in nine. There are several rapids and shallows, but the project of placing shallow draught steamers on the river will, it is believed, be proved by this experiment to be practicable. A Belgian engineer has surveyed the river with the object. All these things, small in themselves, are evidence of satisfactory progress.

They received the full approval of the Provincial Assembly as well as of the authorities.

THE VICEROY.

Kansu has recently received a new Viceroy, Chang K'ang, his predecessor having been removed for having—such was the official reason—memorialised the Throne urging that the province was not yet ripe for the establishment of any measure of constitutional government.

Chang K'ang is a Manchu, whose family belong to Nanking, but who was himself born in this province. He is 68 years of age, feeble, almost decrepit, but an amiable patriarch of good character, who has made a kindly impression upon the people. He was a noted General in the time of Tsao Tsung-tang, well versed in the literature of the bow and arrow, period of military science. His strength lay in his ability to show by a quotation from the classics that the enemy's tactics were not in accordance with the military precepts laid down in the time of Confucius. Eleven years of his life have been spent as Garrison General of Hui, and from that distant post he has lately been transferred to the Viceroyalty of the two provinces of Shensi and Kansu.

By far the ablest and most progressive official in the province is the Taotai Peng Ying-chia, the president of the Provincial Bureau of

Foreign Affairs and of other offices. Only 46 years of age, he is bound, if his health permits, to reach high office. His career has been an interesting one. A native of Mukden, he was in office in Chihli province at the time of the Boxer outbreak. He acted well, as many missionaries who live he assisted to save can testify. During the military occupation he was arrested by Count Witteveen, and was for 40 days in prison in daily expectation of death. Liberated by the intercession of Bishop Parrot, who knew him well, he acted as one of the secretaries of Li Hung Chang during the peace negotiations. He represented China in various negotiations for the settlement of Christian indemnity claims. He was decorated by the French Government with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Four years ago he was appointed to Lanchau, and now he has been called back to Peking. Few officials have served their country better.

THE CANALS OF MARS.

RESULTS OF PROFESSOR LOWELL'S RESEARCHES.

The wonderful records of the new planetary photography were explained and illustrated in a remarkable lecture delivered by Professor Percival Lowell, Director of the Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, recently. Though the method of planetary photography was, he said, originally designed to exhibit the markings of what was practically our nearest neighbour in space, Mars it had since been applied to other planets with an outcome as surprising as it was satisfactory. Little details which one would not have supposed could sit still long enough for their pictures to be taken stood out unmistakably on the plates, the faint equatorial wisps of Jupiter offering a good example of such tractability, though by no means the most remarkable. That the canals of Mars should be made to write their own signatures on a photographic plate was the occasion of the invention of the process, which, after long and patient study by his assistant, Mr. Lampard, who were finally induced to do. The process was based upon the visual study of the planets had taught students to be the crux in the matter, the all-importance of definition. It was a well-known fact that the main marking of a disc might come out sharp, while the delicate ones were obliterated by a blur which otherwise eluded detection. That applied as much to photography as to visual results. Another optical mistake, which had latterly been avoided, was showing that the lines were not lines, but a series of dots, was made the other day in France. The observer saw perfectly correctly, but one with knowledge of the optics of a telescope in an air ship should have been able to see them.

"And I think I can prevent the Bill from ever being passed," he added. "This Bill does nothing but give the Japanese the right to compete in the shipping lines the right to compete in the island business, and this is against the avowed policy of the United States,

which has been seeking to protect her coastwise shipping trade." With the result, we may add, that American vessels have now disappeared from the great carrying trade of the world.

In this connection we note that the *Aashi* urges the abolition of what it describes as the one-sided provision in the treaties referring to the coasting trade. Under the present treaties, it is declared, Powers prohibit certain parts of their coasts to Japanese ships, while Japan gives a tacit permission to foreign ships to visit almost all ports on her coasts. This complaint will be read with considerable surprise by those who are familiar with conditions in Japan. As our readers will be aware, the whole coasting trade of Japan is reserved to Japanese ships, while Japan gives a tacit permission to foreign ships to visit almost all ports on her coasts.

Professor Lowell's objection is to the clause, which has been inserted in the main treaty, giving a tacit permission to foreign ships to visit almost all ports on her coasts.

What the new process did was to monochromatise the light as nearly as possible. He who would photograph the canals must first have seen them that he might know when his opportunity arrived. Planetary photography was not intended, nor was it destined, to supersede visual observation. Research on the planets must rest in the future, as in the past, on the ultimate power of the eye and of the brain behind it, whether that took the form of a telescope, spectroscope or other, perhaps, new mode of inquiry. A good eye trained to the subject saw at least ten times as delicately as the film. But it must be an eye suited to planetary work, which was quite a different one from that good at faint satellite or nebula detection. It was very important to remember that, for not only was there a physiognomy for it, but mistake of it was often made in high quarters. When an observer recorded a Polar flattening as twice and four times what hydrodynamics permitted, his forte lay elsewhere than in planetary research. An example of the delicacy of the detail to be described on Mars, not only by the eye but in photographs, was instances by Professor Lowell, who showed by illustrations records of the first frost of the season in the Antarctic regions of Mars, detected visually at Flagstaff Observatory on November 16. To chronicle thus the very weather of our neighbour, he added amid laughter, would convince anyone that inter-planetary communication had already been made, and that, too, after the usual conventional manner of ordinary mundane greetings.

LIFE ON MARS.

Professor Lowell explained that the technical word "canal" did not mean canals that were dug, but artificially fertilised strips of country connected with, and irrigated, by the turning to such account of the melting of the Polar cap.

By saying that organic life existed on Mars it was not intended to convey that there were human beings. Some remarkable photographs were taken on September 30 last. On that date, when the region to the east of Syria Major came round to view again after its period of hidings of six weeks due to the unequal days of the earth and Mars, two imposing canals were seen leading up from the Syrtis to the south-east, which had not been there at the preceding presentation.

Research showed that not only had they never previously been seen, but that they could never have existed as such before. The long and full records of the Observatory extending over fifteen years made it possible to absolutely sure of that.

Those canals with several subsidiary ones fitted into the general canal system as if they had always made part of it. Not only was their coming into existence established by the drawings, but the photographs of previous years

made by the same observer showed that they were not to be found on Mars.

In the same article shortly to appear in the *Philosophical Magazine* those who care for mathematics would be interested to learn that heat alone enabled Jupiter to keep his youthful figure, and furthermore that his shape showed him to consist of a comparatively small kernel wrapped in a huge skin of cloud.

Even those who did not care for the details of the sciences must admit a certain grandeur in it when theory could thus plumb depths of the photographs was a great red spot seen in Jupiter. Detected in 1879, it had hitherto remained a secret of the planet.

Notwithstanding the strong current and the greatest distance from the shore over a mile, these gentlemen bravely combat the elements and reached the scene of the disaster.

The names of the Chinamen are not known, but as they all spoke English it is supposed they were of the better class.

It is pleasant to be able to chronicle such deeds of heroism for it is absolutely certain that the Chinamen would all have been drowned had not Messrs. Cooke and Misez so quickly gone to their aid.

The action is worthy of the notice of the Royal Humane Society, and let us hope that some mark of their appreciation may be given to these brave gentlemen—*Straits Echo*.</

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WHOLESALE BUYERS, Can obtain at London price from

KWONG SANG HONG, LTD., WHOLESALE AGENTS,

246 and 248, Des Vaux Road, Central Hongkong. [481]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING and SIX PENCE per Share, free of tax, on account of year ending 23rd February, 1910, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

COTTON NO. 14 is Payable on the 2nd May, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA and the RUSSO-CHINESE BANK at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. [590]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LTD.

LOST.

T HE SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 2140 for Ten Shares Numbered 42385 to 42394 and No. 2161 for Five Shares Numbered 42395 to 42399 standing in the Register in the name of JOSEPH MANUEL MIRE of HIGO having been LOST. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 22nd day of May, 1910, NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued, and the old Certificate thereafter held by the Company as Null and Void.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910. [558]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF GANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

T HE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2795/6 for Ten Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 5106 to 5110, 5111 to 5115 respectively standing in the Register in the name of MR. GEOFFREY CHARLES MOXON, having been declared LOST. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the 15th July, 1910, NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued, and the old Certificate thereafter held by the Society as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES WHITTALL,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1910. [559]

"SOLIGNUM."

F AC-SIMILE OF A LETTER from Ordnance Department No. 6350 G. Simla, 13th January, 1909.

From, MAJOR-GENERAL R. H. MAHON, C.B.E.A., Director General of Ordnance in India, To MESSRS. COOPER & CO., 333, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

Gentlemen,
With reference to your letter dated 17th March, 1908, relative to the properties of "SOLIGNUM," I beg to inform you that the Solignum supplied by you has been tried and its efficacy in preserving timber against the attacks of WHITE ANTS has been established.

Yours faithfully,

L. G. ATKINS Lt.-Col. R.A., for Director General of Ordnance in India.

SIEMENS & Co., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1910. [1494]

THE SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

M ANUFACTURERS of the best quality of Hand-made Drawn Chinese Linen and Grass Cloth. All kinds of Silk of best quality, Canton Embroidery and Chinese Laces from the latest French Patterns.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1909. [1432]

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

T HE Gaffat Yacht "BRYNHILDE," as she lies off AH KING's, with all Gear and Stores, Bedding and Mess Traps on Board. Length over all, 42 feet; Beam, 10 feet 3 inches; Draught, 5 feet.

Lead Keel, weighing 7,030 lbs. Teak Built, Copper Fastened.

Large English-built Dinghy, Three Anchors, Chain and Hemp Cables, Two Life Buoys, Compass, Lipids, &c.

Complete and ready for sea.

LEIGH & ORANGE,

Princes' Buildings,

2, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1909. [106]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE,

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

R EMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT

No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply— G. FENWICK & CO., LTD., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [34-168]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

CHOICE AUSTRALIAN

BEEF.

LAMB.

MUTTON.

RABBITS

AND

HARES.

[42]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd St. west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [496]

A LING & CO..

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [546]

LABUAN COAL.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A. I. A. B.C. and Engineering Code Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length ... 722 feet

Length on Block ... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top ... 962 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 882 "

Water on Block at Spring Tide ... 342 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length ... 523 feet

Length on Block ... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top ... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 77 "

Water on Block at Spring Tide ... 64 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length ... 371 feet

Length on Block ... 350 "

Width of Entrance on Top ... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 53 "

Water on Block at Spring Tide ... 23 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

T HE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

For your own comfort
in Tropical Countries use
CALVERT'S
Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against
Infection.

Perfect Personal
Cleanliness.

Freedom from
Skin Irritation.

Which meets your special need?
Each suits the climate.

BOVRIL

The Supreme Achievement in
Beef Concentration.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO MEAT EXTRACT OR BEEF TEA.

BOVRIL is supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office, the India Office, and is used in over 2,000 Hospitals.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

[53]

[53-2]

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before. "WINCARNIS" has no charm of its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai. [257]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

[53]

NOW ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1910.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents
On Paper 20
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press
Office.



A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand—namely, a breakdown of the system, or what we call the "body's system." No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), symptoms are much the same in all cases, being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, loss of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary functions of life. Now, whatever absolutely systematic malady there may be, it is always a wide-spread and dangerous class of human ailments.

THE NEW FRENCH MEDICAL THERAPION NO. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying, will shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

and new existence implanted in place of whistled and broken-down systems.

This wonderful medicine is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex, and it is a safe and reliable remedy for all diseases whose main features are those of debility that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which destined to cast into oblivion all the terrible diseases that now prevail, wide-spread and dangerous class of human ailments.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

[53]

NOW ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1910.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents
On Paper 20
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press
Office.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGON (WATERLESS) FORM.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A GAS TURBINE GAS ENGINE.

Various attempts have recently been made, says the University Correspondent, to construct a "gas turbine" bearing the same relation to an ordinary gas engine as the steam turbine to the common steam engine. Experimental engines of this type have already been constructed as high as five hundred horse-power, and experts consider them the most powerful type of engine ever made. It is claimed that a gas turbine for a motor car would be small enough to fit into a top-hat! For aviation such light engines would be invaluable.

COUNTIES AND CANARY.

Lady Dudley, wife of the Governor-General of Australia, is a past mistress of all the liberal arts. She plays, sings, paints, and shines as a linguist. Once (says *M.A.F.*) at the Hippodrome she had a novel experience. A Japanese juggler, who was performing a trick with a caged canary, was surprised to see the bird fly across the foot-lights and take refuge in her ladyship's lap. The countess, delighted at this unlooked-for effect, offered to buy the bird, but the Japanese insisted on her taking it as a gift. She took the canary with her to Australia, where it occupies the post of honour in her ladyship's aviary.

SEVEN GENERATIONS.

An old woman of Richmond, Indiana, ninety years of age, has just heard news which probably no old woman in the world has heard before—certainly not since the age of Methuselah. She has been informed that her great-great-great-grandfather has safely entered the world. The child is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Lane, who was married when she was fourteen. Mrs. Lane's mother, who now becomes a grandmother, is only twenty-eight and looks years younger. She was married at thirteen. There are two brooks in this wonderful family chain, but five generations are still alive.

GERMAN EMPRESS' JEWELS.

The German Socialists are exercised in their minds, says *London Opinion*, because the Empress wears so much jewellery on State occasions. At balls and banquets she decorates herself with gems worth £350,000, but with all proper sympathy for the democratic spirit it is hard to see what else the Empress can do with the jewels except to wear them. She could not sell them and give the proceeds to the poor—proceeding that the poor are always in favour of—because they do not belong to her. They belong to the German Crown—that is to say, to the nation—and have come down a long line of queens and empresses to their present holder.

HER ACCOUNT OF IT.

An inspector one day visited a country school taught by a young lady, and in the course of the lesson said: "Now, children, I wish you to take notice of what I do, and then write an account of it." Then he stepped to the blackboard and wrote a sentence upon it. All the children except one wrote in effect that the inspector came into the school and wrote on the blackboard, "I love a good school." One little girl, however, followed instructions more literally, the *Week-End* relates, and completed the story by adding: "And then he went to the platform, sat down, played with his watch-chain, twirled his moustache, and winked at the lady teacher."

BRICK TEA.

Large quantities of brick tea are insured annually against the risks to which the tea is subject during transit from China to Russia, and an important contract has just been placed on more favourable terms to the assured than hitherto, owing to the ingenuity of a broker who introduced a specimen of the tea to the merchants. Several underwriters to the present policy had previously refrained because they had no first-hand knowledge of the interest. The broker shown, which seemed adamantine, was stout chin, long, sin broad, and jin, thick; it weighed 2lb. 6oz. and was worth about 6s. a pound. This particular variety of brick tea is shipped from Hankow to Vladivostok and then taken across Asia to Moscow by railway, the whole journey occupying about a month.

MARRIAGE IN PARIS.

There are only seven really happy married couples in Paris, according to some singular statistics just published in the *Review of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations Company of Java*. There have been a number of withdrawals of applications for shares at the latter's offices to-day, and the Company has consequently decided to postpone the allotment for a week in order to give all subscribers an opportunity to withdraw, though they declare there is no reason for a scare and they are quite ready to negotiate with the Government for the surrender of their sovereign rights, but they do not intend to have their freshholds replaced by leases held without fighting for compensation.

[With regard to the Board of Trade warning to investors in landed estates in Java that a Bill is now under the consideration of the Legislature providing for the compulsory expropriation of private owners, a correspondent, who wrote to the Dutch Consul-General in London, pointing out that this was a very serious statement for those who are interested in landed estate in Java, has received the following reply—"I would suggest your reading the Board of Trade notice carefully. You will then realize that it refers to private owners only. There are comparatively few private owners in Java, and most of the lands obtained by British companies for rubber undertakings are only leasehold, and not freehold. British capitalists interested in leasehold estates in Java need be under no fear that their interests will suffer from anything the Netherlands Government will do."—*Globe*.]

ALL THAT IS WANTED.

From a morning paper—Sub-editor.—Smart, up-to-date live Man Wanted for a leading weekly journal. Must be a man of initiative with a nose for good copy, with practical knowledge of printing and publishing routine and capable of making up, passing for, and seeing through to press. Office hours—daybreak until midnight, and sometimes longer. Salary—whatever he is worth. No conventional "Fleet-streeters" or any unappreciated journalistic geniuses need apply. Must be a man of the world, with wide human sympathy, with no "kinks"—either moral, political, or artistic—with a firm faith in the inherent goodness of mankind and the policy of making the best possible use of this as a sound preparation for the next. Must always wear a smile—but never a snigger. Does optional. Must treat his work as one continuous holiday. It will pay any man, knowing every other interest to relinquish every other interest and secure the post.

NICKNAMES OF THE SEA.

A society, whose ambition it will be to trace the source of the existing customs in the Navy and to study generally every phase of nautical nomenclature, is in the course of formation. Mr. L. G. Carr Laughton, who has made a study of early naval history, will be the secretary of the society, and in an interview with an *Advertiser* representative he said that the idea of forming such an institution came to him through the fact that nearly every post brought him letters from people seeking information on obscure naval questions. "There are few people," he said, "who know anything of the traditions of the language and customs of the sea." Take, for instance, the habit of saluting the quarter deck. Few know how this came into existence, though, on looking a long way back, we find that the early boats had a ornate fixed to the mast, which the Roman Catholic sailors saluted. "Then there are nautical nicknames. No one has yet solved the problem why sailors named Martin always christened

Pinchers, and those boasting the name of Clark are dubbed 'Nobbie.' This is invariably the case, and, no doubt, the custom date back many years."

Mr. Laughton added that, in all probability,

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (FROM 1900), AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mint to the Free Coinage of Silver.

FROM 1893 TO 1905;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (FROM 1900), AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

PRICE 3/- CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, ce Local Booksellers.

ON SALE.

ROUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1909. With INDEX. Price 7/-.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.

PRICE 2/- CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

ability, the society would run a periodical dealing with such subjects as nautical flags, relics, medals, dress, and the romance of the sea generally. Many admirals and a large number of naval men have shown great interest in the project.

AN INSULT TO CHINA.

An interesting example of the growth of the wider view is, says the Swatow correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, furnished by a letter in one of the local prints on the insult offered to China by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

It is written by one who has the facts at his command, and begins by saying that the object of the Japanese in taking part in this exhibition, is not so much the encouragement of their commerce, as the glorification of their country in the eyes of the Westerners. Be that as it may, says the writer, the Japanese should limit their operations in search of glory to the countries which belong to them. They are entitled to all that can get from Japan proper, and Formosa, worse luck, is now a field for legitimate exploitation by them. Japanese and Formosan exorbitances, then, have a proper place in this show. But, he suggests, it is indecent for Japanese to display Korean produce as if it came from one of their possessions; and the bear-sake, and bean oil, and other products of South Manchuria, displayed in a Japanese exhibit, constitute a direct insult offered to China. No Westerner stops to think out clearly the distinctions between the different sections of the one exhibit; and the resultant impression upon the Western mind is that Manchuria and Korea are part of great Japan. Let Koreans speak for themselves; this son of Han puts in a word for his own country, and who shall say he is not right? How should we feel if the United States were to exhibit Canadian products at an exhibition in Paris?

RUSSIAN TRADE IN MONGOLIA.

Like the Japanese treaties, that between Russia and China terminates next year, and Siberian traders are making investigations with a view to the maintenance and development of their commercial interests in the future, says the *Talyn Vostok*.

The town of Irkutsk is the centre of trade between Russia and Mongolia, and the local traders have applied to the professors of economy in the Tomsk University to assist them in their calculations. As a result Professors Soboleff and Bagayevna paid a visit to Irkutsk and have drawn up the following list of items on which material information is to be sought:

(1) The character of the import, export, and transit trade of Russians in Mongolia; (2) trade routes; (3) trade centres; (4) important commercial firms, both Russian and foreign; (5) object of trade (investigators must make a collection of trade samples); (6) conditions of trade—facilities for payment and for the collection of debts, the transport of goods and its cost of freight; (7) foreign competition; (8) the supply and demand in Mongolian markets; (9) the economic conditions in Mongolia and Desagaria as factors in trade; (10) question of the decline of Russian trade in Mongolia and its causes; (11) the protection of Russian interests in Mongolia and the attitude of the Chinese authorities; (12) Russian and Chinese Customs; (13) the value of a Russo-Chinese treaty; (14) the role of bankers and brokers in the trade of Russians in Mongolia; and (15) the prospects of Russian trade (the degree to which Russian industry can meet the demands in the Mongolian market).

RUSSIAN TRADE IN MONGOLIA.

The German Socialists are exercised in their minds, says *London Opinion*, because the Empress wears so much jewellery on State occasions.

At the *Shanghai Times* for the sake of health and appearance.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Thoroughly Cleanes the Teeth from all Impurities, Whitens and Preserves them, Strengthens the Formation of Tartar, Prevents and Cures Decay, and gives a Pleasing Fragrance to the Breath.

Contains Nothing Gritty or Acid. 2/0 per fl. oz. Sold in Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 6, Halton Garden, London.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1910. [565]

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

THE SAME TODAY AS IN 1745.

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TODAY AS IN 1745.

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TODAY AS IN 1745.

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TODAY AS IN 1

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP	SAEINIA	10 A.M., 5th May.	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSAILLES	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	10 A.M., 5th May.	Passage.
MOJI, KOBE and YOKOJIMA	JAPAN	About 7th May.	Freight and Passage.
HAMA	Capt. W. B. Palmer, R.N.R.	May.	Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 12th May.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 14th May.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	Capt. Powell	May.	Advertisement.

For further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HAMBURG.**

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Bales to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOWEWARD.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA:	FOR MARSAILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	S.S. AMBRA
... 6th May.	... 4th June.
S.S. SUEVIA	S.S. ANDALUSIA
... 18th May.	... 18th May.
S.S. WESTPHALIA	S.S. SILESIA
... 2nd June.	... 23rd May.
S.S. ARABIA	S.S. BELGEVIA
... 15th June.	... About beg. of June.
S.S. SCANDIA	S.S. ARAGONIA
... 30th June.	... 10th June.
S.S. SEGOVIA	S.S. SENEGAMBIA
... 13th July.	... 19th May.
S.S. SAXONIA	S.S. ARAGONIA
... 25th July.	... 19th May.
S.S. SLAVONIA	S.S. ARAGONIA
... 10th Aug.	... 19th May.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

11

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 5th May, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"BINGAN"	On 6th May, 10 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 6th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 8th May, D'light
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 10th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 12th May, D'light
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"LINAN"	On 15th May, D'light
DAY	"LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"	On 26th May, 4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo boated through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloons.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHINHUA," "LINTAN" and "SANUL" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

Those Steamers' Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 6th May, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 6th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Saturday, 7th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 7th May, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHENGSHING"	Monday, 10th May, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 13th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 17th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 18th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamer "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "POOHANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Lakad, Datu, Simpona, Tawau, Uukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Tolapho No. 215, Sul. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN," Capt. Evans	SWATOW	WED'DAY, 4th May, at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN," Capt. J. S. Beach	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 6th May, at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG," Capt. A. E. Hodges	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 10th May, at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
ABINGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CANTON"	Middle of May.
GOOTHEBURG	"PEKING"	On 26th May.

For Further Particulars apply to—
MELOHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1ST & 2ND CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1ST CLASS \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2ND " \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

Through Passengers Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER. [13-125]

Hongkong, 16th April, 1910.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMERS, TOWAGE, STEVEDORAGE, ETC.

The Company possesses a Fleet of Lighters and Tugs and is prepared to undertake the discharge of steamers and lighters between Taku Bar and Tientsin.

DOCK AND ENGINEERING YARD, TONGKU.

Estimates for all Classes of ENGINEERING and FOUNDRY WORK, also for Docking and Painting Vessels, given on application to the

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Managers, Tientsin.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Manager. [12

Hongkong, 27th April, 1910.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP.	JAPAN	First half of May	JAVA	First half of May
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of May	SHANGHAI	First half of May
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of May	JAPAN	First half of May

**D. SCHOLTE & CO.,
AMSTERDAM.**

DUTCH PIECE GOODS: SHIRTINGS,
SPANISH STRIPES, DRILLS,
CASHMERES, ETC., AND ALL SUNDRIES.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
ROUTE TO EUROPE.

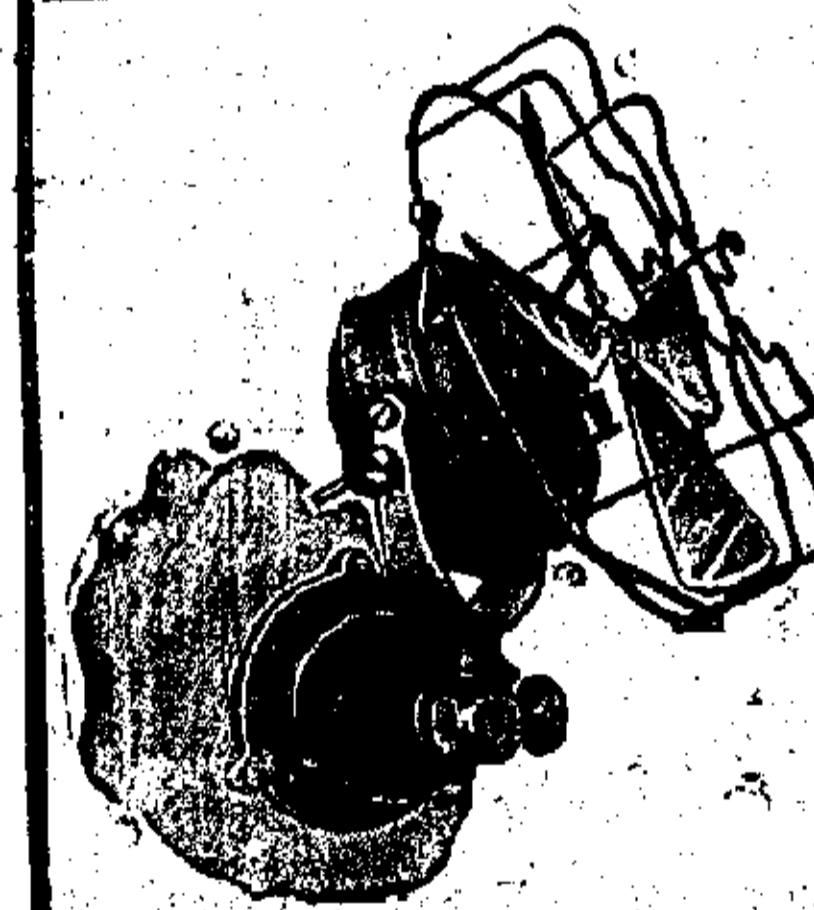
The *Tourane*, with the French mail of the 8th ult., left Singapore on Monday, the
2nd instant, at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 9th instant.

FOR
PEE
DATE

Singapore and Bangkok	Quinta	Wednesday, 4th, 6.00 A.M.
Singapore	Haimun	Wednesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Taticoovin (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Printed Matter and Samples	Wednesday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Registration	10.00 A.M. with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.
Macao	Goeben	Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 A.M.
Singapore and Bangkok	Sui Tai	No late fee.
Taiwan and Newchwang	Phirnang	Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Fri.	Wednesday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoikow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sardinia	Wednesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Hanoi	Thursday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver and Tacoma	Hongkong	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Macau	River Clyde	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore and Bangkok	Sui Tai	Thursday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and Foochow	Anhui	Friday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Sabakau	Houyan	Friday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, and Sonnabaya	Matseng	Friday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Titiket	Friday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Gregory Apoor	Friday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Sui Tai	Friday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Yuenang	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Husichow	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	Hansang	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Zafro	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	Hinsang	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Sui Tai	Saturday, 7th, 1.15 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Chinhua	Registration ... 4.15 P.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 5.00 P.M.)
		Letters ... 6.00 P.M.

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

COLD BREEZES



ARE A NECESSITY DURING
THE HOT WEATHER
A "FREEZOR" FAN
PROVIDES THEM.

ALL SIZES AND TYPES IN STOCK
Suitable for
**HONGKONG,
KOWLOON,
CANTON,
MACAO.**

BEST APPEARANCE
MOST EFFICIENT
CHEAPEST COST.

LARGE STOCKS OF SHIP'S FANS.
ALL VOLTAGES.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
Cablegrams "Marinework"

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Dorfinger*, carrying the
German Mail with dates from Berlin of the
6th ult., left Singapore on the 29th ult., at 6
p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Apoor str. *Japon* from Kobe, left Moji
on the 29th ult., morning, and may be expected
here to-day.

The Indo-China str. *Kufang* left Calcutta
for the Straits and Hongkong on the 28th ult.,
and is due here on or about the 14th inst.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Touran* with French Mail of
the 10th ult., and mail from London on the
9th ult., left Singapore on the 2nd inst., at 4
p.m., and is expected to arrive here on Monday, the
9th inst., at daylight, and will leave for
Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Sisteris* left Yokohama on the
30th ult., and is due here on the 13th inst.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian
Line) left Thursday Island for this port via
Manila on the 29th ult., and is expected here
on the 9th inst.

The P. & A. str. *Empire* left Port Darwin
on the 26th ult., for Manila via Timor.

The C.N.C. Co. str. *Changsha* left Australia
on the 27th ult., and may be expected here on
or about the 21st inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Montague* arrived at Nagasaki
at 6.30 a.m. on the 3rd inst., and left again
at 4 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is
due to arrive at 6 a.m. on the 5th inst.

MERCHANT STRANERS.

The str. *Indusiana* left Manila on the 1st
inst. p.m., and is due here to-day at daylight.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sardina* is
expected to arrive here to-day at 5 p.m., and will
leave for London on the 5th inst., at about 10
a.m.

The H.A.L. str. *Seragambia* left Singapore
on the 29th ult., a.m., and may be expected here
to-morrow.

The Rank Line Ltd.'s str. *Oceanic* left Kobe
for Moji and Hongkong on the 3rd inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Chitose Maru* from Tsingtao
left Moji for this port via Manila on the 29th
ult., and is expected to arrive here on or about
the 10th inst.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 4th to 10th, 1910.

HIGH WATER.

LOW WATER.

TIME

TIME